

# Walking Tours in the City Centre of Tampere



## Näsijärvi



Visit Tampere Tourist Information  
 TT Theatre building, Hämeenkatu 14b,  
[visittampere.fi](http://visittampere.fi)

Opening hours September-May:  
 Mon-Fri 10-17 and Sat 10-15,  
 June-August: Mon-Fri 10-18  
 and Sat-Sun 10-15



## Pyhäjärvi

## Tammerkoski - in the flow of the city

(red route)



- 1 The Monument for the Finnish author Kalle Päätalo** (Arja Renell, 2014) is located in Aleksandra Siltanen's Park by the Tammerkoski rapids. The rapids can be crossed easily along the **Palatsinraitti bridge**.
- 2 The Tallipiha Stable Yards** are a part of the old Tampere that grew around the Finlayson cotton mill in the 19th century. The mill owner Wilhelm von Nottbeck had the stables built for his horses. Today, the Stable Yards house small arts & crafts shops as well as a café. **The Finlayson Palace**, built in neo-Renaissance style for the son of Wilhelm von Nottbeck in 1899, is now serving as a restaurant.
- Finlayson church (Finlaysonin kirkko)**, see blue route # 7.  
**Finlayson area**, see yellow route # 7.  
**Frenckell area**, see yellow route # 6.
- 3 The Tammerkoski rapids** were formed some 6000 years ago when the waters from Lake Näsijärvi burst through the narrow isthmus between Lake Näsijärvi in the north and Lake Pyhäjärvi in the south. Today, the Tammerkoski rapids and the industrial red-brick buildings along its banks are registered as a Finnish national heritage site.
- In front of **the Old Library**, nowadays used as a venue for exhibitions and meetings, is a monument dedicated to author Aleksis Kivi. This monument is called **The Poet and the Muse** (Wäinö Aaltonen, 1928). The summer stage **Laikunlava** is located next to the Old Library.
- Old Church** (Vanha kirkko), see blue route # 16.
- 5 The Central Square (Keskustori)** is the heart of the city. On the east side of the square is **the TT Theatre (Tampereen Teatteri)**, K.S. Kallio, 1912), founded in 1904. Opposite the theatre, on the west side of the square stands **the Old Town Hall** (Georg Schreck, 1890) built in neo-Renaissance style.
- 6** The main artery of Tampere is **the main street Hämeenkatu**. The part of the Central Square south of Hämeenkatu is often referred to as the **"Art Nouveau Square"**, as it is surrounded by mighty Art Nouveau buildings.
- 7 The Market Hall (Kauppahalli)**, H. Åberg, 1901) is the largest indoor food market in the Nordic countries and the place to buy local delicacies such as "rievä" bread and "mustamakkara" black sausage.
- 8 Laukontori** is both a market place and the south-side harbour of the city. **The Tako Mill**, which started off in 1865 as a mechanical pulp mill, is now part of the Metsä Board group and produces high-quality folding cardboard.
- 9** The old industrial **Kehräsaari** milieu is an idyllic shopping area where you can find arts & crafts stores and restaurants. You can cross the Tammerkoski rapids along the pedestrian bridge on the south side of **the power plant at the lower rapids**.
- 10** The east side of the rapids was the site of a cloth mill between the 1850's and the 1970's, but it has now been replaced by residential buildings, the shopping centre **Koskikeskus** and a hotel. The former office building of the mill was built in 1896 and the old dye house (1858) nowadays houses **the Verkaranta Arts and Crafts Centre**.
- 11 The Hämeensilta Bridge** (1929) is decorated by four statues by sculptor Wäinö Aaltonen: the south side is guarded by **the Tax Collector** and **the Finnish Maiden** and the north side by **the Tradesman** and **the Hunter**.
- 12** Next to **the power plant at the central rapids** runs a foot and cycling path along **the dam bridge**. **The Satakunnansilta bridge**

(1900) is located north of the dam bridge and known as the theme on the last 20 mark bank note before the euro replaced the Finnish mark.

- 13 The Central Fire Station** (1908) was designed by one of the first Finnish female architects Wivi Lönn and represents the national romantic trend of the Art Nouveau period.

**Työn puisto park**, see yellow route # 5.  
**Tampella area**, see yellow route # 1.  
**Museum Centre Vapriikki**, see yellow route # 2.

## Charming chimneys - a journey into the industrial past

(yellow route)



- 1** The history of **the Tampella area** started in 1844 with a small blast furnace. In 1861, the engineering shop and a linen factory merged to form an enterprise, later known as Tampella. The company manufactured heavy machinery such as grinding machines, turbines, ships and locomotives as well as linen products.
- 2** The former lower Tampella workshop now houses **the Museum Centre Vapriikki**, the venue of exhibitions varying from archaeology and history to technology and high arts.
- 3 The Tampella area** has been transformed into an area combining housing, culture and business. **Tampellan esplanadi** provides a good view of the city's tallest chimney (104 m) belonging to the Tampella steam plant (1949). The wooden villas on the hill were the residences of the engineers and directors of the Tampella factory.
- 4 The Tampella festive hall** was the venue for workers' recreational activities. Today, the building houses **the Tampere Comedy Theatre (Tampereen Komediateatteri)**.
- 5 The Tampere sculpture** (V.R. Rautalin, 1934) portrays a male figure and honours the workers of our industrial city. The sculpture is located in **the Työn puisto** park at the shores of the rapids.
- Central Fire Station**, see red route # 13.  
**Satakunnansilta bridge**, see red route # 12.
- 6** In the 18th century, a paper mill was founded south of the Finlayson area. The mill was later acquired by J.C. Frenckell. The current buildings in **the Frenckell area** date back to the early 20th century. **The Frenckell chimney** (1870) has been preserved as a monument.
- 7** The Finlayson cotton mill founded by the Scotsman James Finlayson in 1820 was one of the most significant industrial enterprises in the Nordic countries of its time. Today, **the Finlayson area** houses various offices, restaurants, cafés, shops, museums and a cinema. One of the museums in the area is **the Finnish Labour Museum Werstas** (entrance free of charge).
- Finlayson church**, see blue route # 7.  
**Finlayson Palace and Tallipiha Stable Yards**, see red route # 2.
- 8 The Mältinranta Art Centre** is located in a former water purification plant.
- 9 The Näsilinna palace**, built for the son of Wilhelm von Nottbeck in 1898, houses **the Museum Milavida** as well as a restaurant and a café. There's also a **monument** (Yrjö Liipola, 1940) dedicated to the memory of the shipwreck of the steam-boat Kuru in 1929 in **the Näsipuisto park**.
- 10** On the southern side of the park is **the Tirkkonen fountain** designed by Emil Wikström in 1913 and named after its donor, merchant Tirkkonen.
- 11** In 1830, C.L. Engel designed an avenue, today known as **Hämeenpuisto**. **The Amurinlinna houses** were built for the Finlayson

factory workers in the 1950's. The tallest 14-storey building was the home of the "cotton mill girls", and is still located in Hämeenpuisto.

- 12 Amuri** was Finland's first residential district entirely inhabited by factory workers. Now only one residential quarter is left from the old times: **Amuri Museum of Workers' Housing** displays the history of factory workers' housing from the 1880's to the 1970's.

## Architectural pearls

(blue route)



- 1 Tampere Hall** (Sakari Aartelo and Esa Piironen, 1990), Scandinavia's largest congress and concert centre, will also house the only **Moomin Museum** in the world from May 2017. In addition to the museum, there will also be a library and a shop with high quality Moomin merchandise. A Making of -exhibition of the museum will be opened in the Winter Garden of the Tampere Hall already in November 2016. In addition, sculptures by Tove Jansson's father Viktor Jansson are exhibited in the nearby Sorsapuisto park.
- 2 Solo Sokos Hotel Torni Tampere** (Sampo Valjus, 2014) is the tallest hotel building in the country. A part of the hotel consists of the old locomotive garages protected by Finland's National Board of Antiquities. Moro Sky Bar is situated on the 25th floor of the hotel and offers some jaw-dropping views of the city.
- 3** The seven cupolas of **the neo-Bysantine Orthodox Church** (Jazykov, 1899) symbolise the seven sacraments and their shape the flame of the Holy Spirit. The Greek orthodox church in Tampere was consecrated to the memory of Alexander Nevski and Saint Nicholas.
- 4** The monument in honour of the famous Finnish tango singer Olavi Virta is located in the small park beside the railway station. The monument is called **Flow of Life** and was designed by Aimo Tavea in 1984.
- 5 Tampere Cathedral** (Lars Sonck, 1907) has been voted as the most beautiful church in the country and it is also considered to be one of the most prominent buildings representing the Finnish national romantic style. The frescoes inside the grey-granite cathedral were painted by two of the most renowned artists of their time: Hugo Simberg and Magnus Enckell.
- 6 The former business school** (1911) was designed by one of the first Finnish female architects, Wivi Lönn. She has also designed **the Central Fire Station** (see red route # 13).
- Power plant, Satakunnansilta bridge**, see red route # 12.  
**Finlayson area**, see yellow route # 7.
- 7** The red brick **Finlayson church** (F.L. Calonius, 1879) was built for the workers of the Finlayson factory. The interior of the church is reminiscent of an English Quaker church with the pulpit and the organ at the altar.
- 8 The Little Palace** (F. Thesleff, 1897) has been magnificently renovated to radiate a unique ambiance from the turn of the 20th century. Guided tours by agreement.
- 9 The statue of author Minna Canth** (Lauri Leppänen) is located in **Hämeenpuisto park** (see yellow route # 11). This female writer was born in Tampere.
- 10 The Roman Catholic Church**, or the Church of the Holy Cross, is located in the activity centre of the Holy Parish in Tampere (Jaakko Ilveskoski, 1969). The lead glass paintings and relieves depicting the road to the cross were made by the Dutch artist Rene Groenen. The altar and most of church objects were designed by rector Gérard Schijlen.
- 11** The former granary designed by C.L. Engel in 1834 now houses **the Tampere Art Museum**.

- 12** Tampere's first cemetery in **Pyynikin kirkkopuisto park** was inaugurated in 1785 and the last burials took place at the end of the 1880's. **The neo-Gothic Alexander church** (Theodor Decker, 1881) was named after emperor Alexander II, who ruled Finland and Russia at the time. The fountain in front of the church is adorned by the sculpture **Spring** by W.R. Rautalin.
- 13** The Tampere City main library **Metso** (literally translated as wood-grouse) was designed by Reima and Raili Pietilä and it was opened in 1986. If looked at from above, the building resembles a woodgrouse spreading its wings. Opposite the library building are two sculptures: **News** (Heikki Varja) and **the Statue of Liberty** (Viktor Jansson).
- 14 The Tampere Student Union building** (Gustav Nyström, 1901) originally housed a bank. It was also the starting place of the fire that destroyed large parts of the city in 1865.
- 15 The Tirkkonen building** (Lars Sonck and Birger Federley, 1899), built in Art Nouveau style, is often considered as one of the most beautiful buildings in Tampere. The building, owned by The Tirkkonen merchant family, was Finland's largest and most modern commercial building at its time.
- Central square Keskustori**, see red route # 5.
- 16 The wooden Old Church** (Carlo Bassi, 1824) representing neo-Classical style, is the oldest building in the city centre. **The bell tower** next to the church was designed by C.L. Engel in 1828.

## From harbour to harbour

(green route)



- 1 Laukontori**, see red route # 8.
- 2 Eteläpuisto (Southern Park)** is a public park by the lake Pyhäjärvi. In the park, there is a **monument dedicated to the co-operative movement** (Wäinö Aaltonen, 1950). There is also a **bust of Fabian Klingendahl** (Yrjö Liipola, 1953), the founder of the wool-weaving mill Klingendahl. In addition, the park includes an old **speedway track** that was used for speedway racing until 1970's.
- 3 The Pyynikki Summer Theatre (Pyynikin kesäteatteri)** has operated in Tampere since 1955. In the canopied, revolving auditorium, the audience can enjoy theatrical thrills through the summer in any kind of weather.
- 4 The Pyynikki Ridge** is regarded as the highest gravel ridge in the world. **The Pyynikki Observation Tower** (1929) offers a splendid general view of Tampere. From there, you can see Lake Näsijärvi on the north, Lake Pyhäjärvi on the south and the city in between. Downstairs, there is an idyllic café that has become well-known for its delicious doughnuts.
- 5 The Pyynikintori square** is an old market place. **The Tampereen lyseon lukio high school** and **the Tampere Conservatoire** are located next to the Pyynikintori square. **The Heinätori square** ('Hay Square'), next to Pyynikintori, was the heart of the city's hay and straw trade. Restaurant Heinätori is an idyllic restaurant in the old weighing room.
- Tampere Art Museum**, see blue route # 11
- 6 The Mustalahti harbour** offers a wide range of services: the restaurant Kaisla, Café & Pizzeria Ankkuri, the dance pavilion Reuhari, lakeside cruises and services for visiting and permanent yachts.
- 7 The Särkänniemi Adventure Park** features Aquarium, Planetarium, Sara Hildén Art Museum, **the Näsinneula observation tower** and over 30 different rides. The world's first Angry Birds Land, Doghill and the indoor activity park SuperPark (will be opened in summer 2016) are also located in the Särkänniemi Adventure Park.